



Inspection Report

AMERIJET INTERNATIONAL INC

Customer ID: 21211

Certificate: 58-T-0113

Site: MIA

AMERIJET IMPORT

2800 SOUTH ANDREWS AVE.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-11-2009

FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33316

3.86

CONSIGNMENTS TO CARRIERS AND INTERMEDIATE HANDLERS.

(d) Carriers and intermediate handlers must not accept a nonhuman primate for transport in commerce unless the primary enclosure meets the requirements of Sec. 3.87 of this subpart.

Sec. 3.87(c)(1) states that If the primary enclosure is movable, ventilation openings must be constructed in one of the following ways:

If ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, the openings on each wall must be at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each such wall and be located above the midline of the enclosure; or if ventilation openings are located on all four walls of the primary enclosure, the openings on every wall must be at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each such wall and be located above the midline of the enclosure.

*On August 10, 2009, Amerijet accepted and transported 3 wooden, primary enclosures containing 15 tamarins from Georgetown, Guyana to MIA under AWB 810-56113864. Two of the enclosures measured 40 inches long by 14 inches high on 2 walls and 16 inches long by 14 inches high on two walls. One standard ventilation opening was present on the front of the enclosures measuring 37 inches by 2.25 inches for a total surface area for ventilation of 15 percent. Each of the two side walls of the enclosures contained 6 one inch holes. Three of the holes were below the midline of the enclosure and some were partially obscured by plastic stapled to the bottom of the enclosure to prevent leakage. The total usable surface area of the ventilation openings was approximately 1 percent on each side. The back of the enclosures contained 10 one inch holes, five of which were below the midline and all holes were at least partially obscured by plastic or a wooden horizontal enclosure support.

*The third enclosure measured 48 inches by 14 inches on two sides. The front wall contained a 46 inch by 2.25 inch ventilation opening which provided 15.4 percent total surface area for ventilation. The two side walls measuring 16 inches long by 14 inches high contained 6 one inch holes. Three of the holes on each side were below the midline of the enclosure. Total usable ventilation surface area of each side was approximately 1 percent. The back wall of this enclosure contained twelve 1 inch holes six of which were located below the midline of the enclosure. All holes on the back wall were at least partially obscured by plastic stapled to the bottom of the enclosure or a wooden horizontal enclosure support.

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Sec.3.87(c)(2) states that unless the primary enclosure is permanently affixed to the conveyance, projecting rims or similar devices must be located on the exterior of each enclosure wall having a ventilation opening, in order to prevent obstruction of the openings. The projecting rims or similar devices must be large enough to provide a minimum air circulation space of 0.75 inches (1.9 centimeters) between the primary enclosure and anything the enclosure is placed against.

The three wooden enclosures each housing 5 tamarins had a single primary ventilation opening on one side of the enclosure. Wooden projections on the ventilated side of the enclosure ranged from 2/8 inches thick to 3/8 inches thick. These projections were inadequate to provide an air circulation space of 0.75 inches if the enclosures were placed against a flat surface.

The 3 enclosures individually housing 15 tamarins were markedly deficient in adequate ventilation surface area. These enclosures did not comply with the required ventilation surface area for the animals contained in the enclosures. Total ventilation surface area of each enclosure must equal 32 percent using 2 or 4 walls of the enclosure. These enclosures each contained approximately 50% of the required ventilation surface area. The inadequate ventilation may have been compounded by undersized projecting rims on the single primary ventilation opening of each enclosure. The consequences of inadequate ventilation can include death of the animals housed inside the enclosures. Primary enclosures housing non-human primates must not be accepted for transport by carriers or intermediate handlers if enclosure ventilation is inadequate as regulated under the Animal Welfare Act.

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